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FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR APPLICATION NO. ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. 09/936,611 09/14/2001 Takuya Nakashima L7016.01127 7319 24257 7590 01/13/2006 **EXAMINER** STEVENS DAVIS MILLER & MOSHER, LLP CREPEAU, JONATHAN 1615 L STREET, NW ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER **SUITE 850** WASHINGTON, DC 20036 1746

DATE MAILED: 01/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/936,611	NAKASHIMA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jonathan S. Crepeau	1746
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perio - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a repl and will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH oute, cause the application to become ABAN	ATION. y be timely filed IS from the mailing date of this communication. IDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 November 2005</u> .		
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is		
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.		
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1,5,6,11 and 12 is/are pending in th 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1,5,6,11 and 12 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami	ner.	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accepted or b) □ objected to by the Examiner.		
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).		
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the l		, ,
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in App iority documents have been re au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	olication No eceived in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		(77.0 11.0)
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 		nmary (PTO-413) Mail Date
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date		mal Patent Application (PTO-152)

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office action addresses claims 1, 5, 6, 11, and 12. Applicant's statement of common ownership is sufficient to overcome the 103 rejection over the Ito et al (6124057) reference. However, as a new ground of rejection has been applied herein (a family member of the Ito '057 reference), this action is non-final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. Claims 1, 11, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 853347.

The reference is directed to a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery. The positive electrode comprises a lithium manganese oxide (see page 4, line 37). The negative electrode contains graphite powder and an active material that may comprise SrCO₃ (see Table 4; page 4, line 42)

The reference does not expressly teach the weight percent of strontium as recited in claim 1.

However, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the artisan would be sufficiently skilled to adjust the weight percentage of strontium carbonate in the negative electrode mixture so as to

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affect the resulting properties of the electrode. Table 4 discloses the discharge capacity and capacity maintenance of the exemplary batteries of the invention. It would be well within the skill of the art to incorporate varying amounts of strontium carbonate to affect these properties. As such, the claimed range is not considered to distinguish over the reference.

3. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP '347 as applied to claims 1, 11, and 12 above, and further in view of Iwata et al (U.S. Patent 6,168,888).

EP '347 does not expressly teach that the lithium manganese oxide is a cubic material possessing the properties recited in instant claim 5.

Iwata et al. is directed to a cubic spinel-type lithium manganese oxide containing heteroelements (see abstract). In column 2, line 48, the reference teaches that the lattice constant is between 8.19 and 8.24 angstroms. In column 2, line 63, the reference teaches that the average particle diameter is 1-50 microns and the BET surface area is 0.1-5 m²/g.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the artisan would be motivated to use the lithium manganese oxide of Iwata et al. in the battery of EP '347. In column 1, line 51, Iwata et al. teach the following:

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It is an object of the present invention to provide a high-performance spinel-type lithium-manganese oxide for use as a material for positive electrodes of a Li secondary battery with inhibited Mn dissolution in an organic electrolyte, as well as a high-performance lithium secondary battery using said lithium-manganese oxide as a positive electrode.

As such, the artisan would be motivated to use the lithium manganese oxide of Iwata et al. in the battery of EP '347, thereby rendering the subject matter of claim 5 obvious.

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP '347 as applied to claims 1, 11, and 12 above, and further in view of Wang et al (U.S. Patent 5,532,084).

EP '347 does not expressly teach that the lithium manganese oxide is a rhombic system material possessing the properties recited in instant claim 6.

Wang et al. is directed to a manganese dioxide product (see abstract). In column 4, line 32, the reference teaches that the manganese dioxide is orthorhombic with lattice constants of 4.5, 9.28, and 2.87 angstroms.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the artisan would be motivated to use the manganese dioxide of Wang et al. in the battery of EP '347. In column 2, line 23, Wang et al. teach the following:

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new name) in the figures and description herein. The P-CMD product of the invention when used as cathods active material in electrochemical cells, particularly alkaline and lithium cells, provides these cells with higher capacity and energy density per gram than are obtainable from the same cells employing conventional chemical manganese dioxide (CMD) or electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD). Additionally, the discharge voltage profiles of cells, particularly lithium cells, containing the P-CMD as cathode active material, are higher than in conventional cells employing EMD or CMD cathode material. This is very attractive in that the use of P-CMD as esthode material can result in a higher power cell. The P-CMD product is characterized by

Accordingly, the artisan would be motivated to use the manganese oxide of Wang et al. in the battery of EP '347, thereby rendering the claimed lattice constants obvious. Furthermore, the artisan would be sufficiently skilled to manipulate the average diameter and surface area of the manganese dioxide so as to fall within the claimed ranges. These parameters are known to affect the resulting electrochemical properties of an active material. It has been held that the discovery of an optimum value of a result effective variable in a known process is ordinarily within the skill of the art. *In re Boesch*, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan Crepeau whose telephone number is (571) 272-1299. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM - 6:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Barr, can be reached at (571) 272-1414. The phone number for the

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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 272-1700. Documents

may be faxed to the central fax server at (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jonathan Crepeau

Primary Examiner

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January 10, 2006